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and got on very well in his preserves till about the 18th of February, when he found that they could not be preserved in the small space at his disposal for them and they began to die from confinement.

I had previously arranged with Mr. Baird that these fish should be deposited in the Susquehanna—a gift from the Government to Pennsylvania—so Dr. Slack said I must get ready as soon as possible, as he feared the mortality amongst them might spread. The weather was so warm that we could not move them until the 3d inst. as stated—by which time the loss had reached to one hundred and fifty individuals. They were transported across from New Jersey, about seven miles from Easton, to Harrisburg on the day named, and I had them placed in the water in an air hole in the ice close to the shore at Harrisburg—about one hundred died on the passage—about fifty were much weakened by the journey but recovered in a few minutes after reaching the new water. But the balance, the healthy ones, immediately made for the current, and disappeared under the ice with as much energy as if they were native to our Susquehanna.

The water, when they entered, was 36° Fahr. at the time, but the river bottom is full of springs at which they could warm themselves. Had I the least idea that there was no description of them, I should have noted their peculiarities in my unscientific way more particularly, but as it is the above is the best description I can give you of them. Dr. Slack, I believe, fed them after they had parted with their yolk sack; but I concluded, from my own judgment, that the best thing I could do was to trust them to the magnificent Susquehanna. The energy with which the healthy ones put out leads me to hope that they will live if not devoured by enemies; but should they die we can repeat the experiment with a larger quantity hereafter.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WORRALL.

Prof. E. D. COPE,
Philadelphia.

APRIL 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

“Observations on a change of Structure of a Larva of *Dryocampa Imperialis*.” By THOS. G. GENTRY.

Remarks on Extinct Mammals from California.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some fossils, which he had borrowed, through

Prof. E. O. Hovey, from the cabinet of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. They were part of a collection obtained by Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates from a quarternary deposit of California. One of the specimens is the right ramus of the lower jaw of a wolf, probably of the *Canis indianensis*, previously indicated from a specimen found on the banks of the Ohio, Indiana.

A second specimen consists of the fore part of a maxillary bone, with the second premaxillary, and the canine alveolus, of a tiger as large as the largest living Bengal tiger. It probably indicates a species different from those previously noticed, and might be named *FELIS IMPERIALIS*.

Several specimens consist of upper molar teeth, which are supposed to pertain to *Bison latifrons*.

The remaining and most interesting specimens consist of an upper molar and a complete lower molar series of a lama as large as the existing camel. Remains of a still larger species from California have been previously indicated under the name of *Auchenia californica*. The present specimens were referred to a species with the name *AUCHENIA HESTERNA*. Prof. Owen has described some remains of an equally large lama from Mexico, which he refers to an allied genus with the name of *Palauchenia magna*, and which perhaps may be the same as the *Auchenia hesterna*. An inspection of Prof. Owen's figures of a series of molar teeth leads to the suspicion that he has inadvertently mistaken the upper series for the lower ones, and has thus been led to refer them to a genus different from *Auchenia*.

APRIL 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

“Influence of Nutrition upon Sex among the Lepidoptera.”

By THOS. G. GENTRY.

Fungus Parasite on a Mouse.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited a mouse with several whitish masses adherent to the ears, side of the face, and nose. The mouse had been caught in the children's department of Blockley Hospital, and was submitted to his examination by one of the attending physicians, Dr. James B. Walker, who had informed him that he had observed a number of mice in the same condition. Dr. Walker had previously informed him of the curious affection of the mice, and it was at his suggestion that the present specimen was caught for examination. The white matter examined beneath the microscope proved to be composed